

GUMANYUK, M.N., inzh.; NOVIKOV, A.V., inzh.

Magnetoelastic method for regulating the pressure of coal pulp in
pulp conduits. Ugol'. prom. no.3:54-55 My-Je '62.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplanu UkrSSR.

S/194/62/000/012/066/101
D295/D308

AUTHOR: Gumanuk, M. N.

TITLE: The development of ultrasonic and magneto-elastic automation elements

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 12, 1962, 19, abstract 12-5-38 ts (In collection: Avtomatiz. v ugol'n. i gornorudn. prom-sti, Kiev, Gos. izd-vo tekhn. lit. USSR, 1961, 93-102)

TEXT: The possibility was investigated of developing ultrasonic equipment for remote control of mechanisms operating under mining conditions. The sources of acoustic oscillations were dynamic howlers and gas-jet whistles. The receiver was a tubular type magnetostriction pickup having a receiving diaphragm and a parabolic reflector. The executive mechanism consists of PCM (RSM) relay and a transistor amplifier with 4 resonant stages constructed for the operating frequency of the device (12 kc/s). Experiments have shown that, by using a dynamic howler as the source, remote

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The development of ...

S/194/62/000/012/066/101
D295/D308

control is possible up to a distance of 100 m. ["Abstracter's note:
Complete translation."]

✓

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GUMANYUK, M.N., inzh.

Determining the strength of rocks and coal by means of ultrasonic waves. Ukr. 6 no.9:17-19 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR.
(Rocks) (Ultrasonic testing)

BELOPOL'SKIY, M.P.; GUMBAR, K.K.; POPOV, N.P.

Methods for the photocolorimetric determination of scandium in
coal ashes. Zav.lab. 28 no.8:921-922 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.
(Scandium--Analysis) (Coal--Analysis)

GUMANYUK, M. N.; NOVIKOV, A. V.

Magnetoelastic manometer for controlling the pressure of pulps
and suspensions. Priborostroenie no.10:26-27 0 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Manometer)

GUMANYUK, M.N., inzh.; ARKHIPENKO, I.P., inzh.; BOYKO, P.G., inzh.

Ultrasonic relay for coal mines. Ugol' Ukr. 7 no.6:37-38 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AP3005623

S/0046/63/009/003/0309/0313

AUTHOR: Gumanyuk, M. N.

TITLE: Concerning one means of establishing acoustic contact of ultrasonic trans-formers with rock

SOURCE: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 9, no. 3, 1963, 309-313

TOPIC TAGS: acoustics, ultrasonic wave, rock fracture, pulse reflection, pulse emitter, mineral structure, fracture surface, material failure, propagation medium, pulse propagation

ABSTRACT: The author experimented with the use of ultrasonic pulses in estab-lishing acoustical contact with sandstone, coal, and concrete surfaces. Experi-ments consisted of pressing and flattening the surfaces with a large force. Magnetostriuctive transformers with steel exponential concentrators were used in a transmitting-receiving capacity. For a pulse received by the receiver the exit signal level varies with the degree of contact, with transmitter power, transmit-ter-to-receiver distance, and coefficient of ultrasonic decrease known and held constant. In order to determine the dependence of acoustical contact on the pressure forces of the transmitter and receiver, the following experiment was

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ACCESSION NR: AP3005623

conducted: a simple lever system was used to vary the force between 1.3 and 150 kg (10 cm separated transmitter and receiver); for constant force application on the transmitter, the force on the receiver was measured through a minimum to maximum range. Measurements were carried out on concrete block, soft sandstone, and rock coal. All samples were 200 x 200 x 100 mm in size. Test readings were plotted on absolute scale and comparisons were made of the different characteristics. The author noted that acoustical contact improved with a level surface and larger contact area. The tests showed that high force is capable of producing a partial destruction of contact surface, and that this force becomes necessarily larger for harder materials. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR Institute of Automation of Gosplana, UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 10Nov62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

GUMANUK, M.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; MALITSKIY, I.A., inzh.

Magnetoelastic transducer for proportioning skip loads. Gor.zhur.
no.2:65 F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR, Kiyev.

СУБЧИКОВ, М., канд. техн. наук; ТЛ'ЯНЧА, А., инzh.; БОБДА, Р.

Ultrasonic "coal-rock" indicator. Radio no. 548-50 My '64.
(MIRA 17-6)

GUMANYUK, M.N.

Remote identification of rocks and coals from the attenuation
of undirected ultrasonic oscillations. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.
geofiz. no.5:654-664 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Gosplan UkrSSR.

GUMAROV, K.S.

Results of electric prospecting in southwestern Turkmenia. Razved.
ved. i prom. geofiz. no.49865-71 '63 (M:RA 173*)

ESKIN, V.Ye.; GUMARGALIYEV, K.Z.

Light scattering and viscosity of dichloro-substituted derivatives
of polystyrene in an ideal solvent. Part 1: Poly-2,5-dichlorostyrene.
Vysokom. soed. 2 no.2:265-271, F '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Styrene)

22562
S/190/61/003/005/005/014
B101/B218

15 8167 2209

AUTHORS: Rafikov, S. R., Zhubanov, B. A., Khasanova, R. N.,
Gumargaliyeva, K. Z., Sagintayeva, K. D.

TITLE: Studies in the field of polymer synthesis. I. Synthesis of
polyamides on the basis of xylylene diamines

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 3, no. 5, 1961, 699-705

TEXT: Proceeding from the fact that heat-resistant polyamides suitable for fiber and glass production are formed by symmetric, aliphatic-aromatic diamines, a study has been made of the reactions of m-xylylene diamine (A) and n-xylylene diamine (B) with adipic acid (1), azelaic acid (2), sebacic acid (3), o-phthalic acid (4), isophthalic acid (5), and terephthalic acid (6). The synthesis of esters of A with 1, 2, 4, and 5, and of B with 1 and 3 was performed by mixing diamine solutions and acid in 95% alcohol. B was synthesized with 2, 4, and 5 at the boiling temperature of the alcoholic solution. The resulting ester was filtered off. The precipitate was formed not before 24 hr. Since terephthalic acid is hardly soluble in organic solvents, synthesis A + 6 was effected by addition of the acid to the

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B101/B218

Studies in ...

aqueous diamine solution and by subsequent boiling. Alcohol + benzene (1 : 1) were used as solvent for the synthesis of A + 3 because the ester did not precipitate from 95% alcohol. Table 1 contains the yields and melting points of the esters synthesized. Polymerization occurred either in the melt or in a cresol solution. The ester B + 6 could not be polymerized this way on account of its insolubility in cresol and its high melting point. In this case, the polyamide was obtained from an equimolar mixture of dimethyl terephthalate and p-xylylene diamide. Tables 2 and 3 list data and properties of the polymers. Polycondensation of xylylene diamines with o-phthalic acid failed. 50% of a substance melting at 237-237.5°C was isolated. It was identified as diphthalyl xylylene diamine. The authors assume a rupture of the reaction chain by formation of a cyclic imide, owing to the neighboring position of the carboxyl groups. The intrinsic viscosity of polyamides indicates that their molecular weight varies between 10,000 and 20,000. The authors thank D. V. Sokol'skiy and B. V. Suvorov for the diamine put at their disposal. B. A. Poray-Koshits is mentioned. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 13 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc. The 3 most important references to English-language publications read as follows: O. B. Edgar, E. Ellery, J. Chem. Soc., 1952, 2633;

Card 2/7 3

S/190/61/003/003/C05/014
B101/B116

Studies in ...

C. B. Edgar, R. Hill, J. Polymer Sci.; 8, 1, 1952; E. F. Carleton, F. G. Linn,
Industr. and Engng. Chem. 49, 1239, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskikh nauk AN KazSSR (Institute of Chemical
Sciences, AS Kazakhskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1960

(I) Диамины	(II) Кислота	(III) Выход соли, %	(IV) Т. пл., °C
(A) n-Капиллендиамины	(1) Адипиновая (2) Азелиновая (3) Себациновая (4) o-Фталевая	93,0 86,3 — 95,0	186—187 156—158 64—67 205—206
(a) То же	(5) Изофталевая (6) Герафталевая	76,3 40,0	219—220 270
" "			
" "			
" "			
" "			
(b) n-Капиллодигидамины	(1) Адипиновая (2) Азелиновая (3) Себациновая (4) o-Фталевая (5) Изофталевая (6) Герафталевая	92,3 93,0 95,0 98,0 87,0	232—233 200 228 205—206 202—204 340
(b) То же			
" "			
" "			
" "			
" "			

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L 17146-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 W/RM
S/0081/64/000/015/S021/S021
ACCESSION NR: AR4049275

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 15S119

AUTHOR: Zhubanov, B. A., Rafikov, S. R., Gumargaliyeva, K. Z., Pavlichenko, L. V.

TITLE: Research in the field of polymer synthesis. Article 10. Mixed polyamides
based on m-xylylene diamine, isophthalic and terephthalic acid

CITED SOURCE: Izv. AN KazSSR. Ser. khim., vy*p. 2(22), 1962, 88-91

TOPIC TAGS: polymer synthesis, polyamide synthesis, mixed polyamide, xylylene diamine, isophthalic acid, terephthalic acid, polyamide solubility, polyamide mechanical property

TRANSLATION: The authors investigated the properties of mixed polyamides based on m-xylylene diamine (I) and a mixture of isophthalic (II) and terephthalic (III) acids, which made it possible to obtain more heat-resistant and transparent polymeric glasses than are possible with homopolymers of I and II. The mixed polyamides were synthesized by heating a mixture of salts of I with II or III for 5-6 hours in an argon flow, then for 30-60 minutes at low vacuum to complete the reaction. The mixed polyamides were characterized in terms of melting temperatures and thermomechanical curves. When the

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ACCESSION NR: AR4049275

concentration of III in a mixture with II is increased to an equimolecular ratio, the mixed polyamides formed were transparent and slightly tinted solid substances. A further increase in the content of III in the reactive mixture resulted in the formation of an opaque and horny polymer. Most mixed polyamides are insoluble in organic solvents or in concentrated sulfuric acid. Analysis of the thermomechanical curves indicates that the mixed polyamides obtained have an amorphous structure. See abstract 15S111 for Article 9. B. Englin

ASSOCIATION: none

SUB CODE: OC, MT ENCL: 60

Card 2/2

31995
S/190/62/004/003/014/023
B116/B144

15. 8C80

AUTHORS: Rafikov, S. R., Zhubanov, B. A., Gumarkuliyev, K. Z.,
Pavlitenko, L. V.

TITLE: Studies in the field of polymer synthesis IV. Synthesis of
mixed polyamides on the basis of xylylene diamines,
hexamethylene diamines and adipic acid

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 3, 1962, 414-418

TEXT: The authors studied mixed polyamides which arise when a mixture of p- and m-xylylene diamines (I) and/or hexamethylene diamines (II) is made to react with adipic acid (III). The thermal resistivity of mixed polyamides is assumed to be increased by the introduction of aromatic rings into the aliphatic polyamide chain of II and III of corresponding structure. The lawfulness in the change of the properties of mixed p- and m-I polyamides should therefore be studied. They were obtained by polycondensation of corresponding diamine salts mixed with III. The molar ratios of diamines were: 95:5, 80:20, 65:35, 50:50, 35:65, 20:80, and 5:95. The melting points of salts obtained from aqueous-alcoholic

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S/190/62/004/003/014/023
B110/B144

Studies in the field of...

solutions were p-I + III = 233°C, m-I + III = 157°C, II + III = 193°C. Polycondensation was conducted in an N₂ stream at a temperature below 270°C but higher than the melting point. The thermomechanical curves were found with an apparatus by B. L. Tsetlin et al (Zavodsk. labor., 22, 352, 1956), the melting points were determined according to P. J. Flory, and the intrinsic viscosities in cresol or highly concentrated H₂SO₄ were also determined. All mixed I and III polyamides are hard, stable, hornlike, and insoluble in the usual solvents. Their melts yield semitransparent fibers which can be cold drawn by 300-400 %. Melting points and flow temperatures of m-I + III, p-I + III, and p-I + II + III polyamides increase continuously with the amount of I residue. This suggests isomorphous substitution of I residues in the crystalline region. The distinct minimum of the softening point - composition curve for m-I + III : p-I + III = 40 : 60 and II + III : p-I + III = 30 : 70 is probably due to a larger amount of amorphous polymer and copolymer. Different dependences on the composition of mixed m-I, II, and III polyamides are probably due to: (1) great difference in the linear dimensions of diamines and (2) disturbance of axial symmetry of the macromolecule by

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S/190/62/004/C03/014/023
B110/B144

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the m-I nucleus. The intrinsic viscosity (0.5-1.3 dl/g) determined in cresol and concentrated H₂SO₄ showed normal concentration dependence. A polyamide (molecular weight 11,800) which arose from m-I, II, and III, (diamine ratio 1:1) dissolved in ethylene chlorhydrin, another one which arose from p-I, m-I, and III (diamine ratio 1:4) dissolved in a mixture of 60 % ethylene chlorhydrine and 40 % CH₂ClCOCH₃. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 7 references: 4 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. The most important reference to the English-language publication reads as follows:
R. D. Evans, H. R. Mighton, P. J. Flory, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 72, 2018,
1950.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskikh nauk AN KazSSR (Institute of
Chemical Sciences AS Kazakhskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: March 2, 1961

Card 3/3

RAFIKOV, S.R.; ZHUBANOV, B.A.; GUMARGALIYEVA, K.Z.; PAVLITENKO, L.V.

Polymer synthesis. Part 4: Synthesis of mixed polyamides based
on xylylenediamine, hexamethylenediamine, and adipic acid. Vysokom.
soed. 4 no.3:414-418 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut khimicheskikh nauk AN KazSSR.
(Polyamides)

L 18130-63

EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(v) AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3
Pc-4/Pr-4/Pe-4 RM/MAY/WW

81

80

ACCESSION NR: AP3004570

S/0032/63/029/008/0966/0968

AUTHORS: Belavtseva, Ye. M.; Gumargaliyeva, K. Z.TITLE: Investigation of synthetic polymers and molecular crystals by the
method of negative contrast

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 8, 1963, 966-968

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic polymer, molecular crystal, negative contrast, negative staining, caprone, dacron, stilbene, naphthalene

ABSTRACT: The method of negative contrast staining (used in virology) has been applied to the study of the synthetic polymers caprone and dacron, polyesters, and molecular crystals of stilbene and naphthalene. Caprone and dacron fibers were homogenized, placed on a background film, and treated with phosphotungstic acid at pH 7.2. The light zones correspond to the fibers, and the dark zones - to the acid. In the case of monocrystals of polyesters the negative contrast was observed only upon staining by phosphotungstic acid at pH 1.7. Since the crystals of stilbene and naphthalene are readily distilled in a vacuum, they

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L 18130-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004570

must be immediately treated with a drop of neutralized phosphotungstic acid.
Due to the enveloping effect of the acid, it is possible to observe in the
electron microscope traces of the evaporated crystals. Orig. art. has: 3
figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Elementoorganic Compounds, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 26Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF Sov: 001 OTHER: 005

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L 18962-63 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(v) AFFTC/ASD PC-4/Pe-4 RM/MAY
ACCESSION NR: AP3006597 S/0020/63/151/006/1356/1357

AUTHORS: Belavtseva, Ye. M.; Gumargaliyeva, K. Z.; Kitaygorodskiy, I. A. 67
66

TITLE: Electron microscopic analysis of the structure of phosphoro-tungstic acid-treated caprone and lavsan fibers. 15

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 151, no. 6, 1963, 1356-1357.

TOPIC TAGS: microscopic analysis, plastics, phosphoro-tungstic acid, caprone fiber, lavsan fiber, polyethylene terephthalate, 6-hendecanone, KOH, gold-platinum dust.

ABSTRACT: Since an X-ray study of the shape, size, and contact regions of different sides of high-polymeric materials did not produce a desirable result, the same problem was attacked with an electron microscope. Fibre was initially mechanically dispersed in distilled water, then spread over a grate, covered with a supporting film and air

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L 18962-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3006597

dried. After that, a drop of 2% solution of phosphoro-tungstic acid in water was put over the material. Acid was neutralized to pH 7-7.2 with 1 N KOH. After 3 to 5 minutes, excess acid was removed with filter paper and dried. Another portion of dispersed fiber was treated in vacuum with gold-platinum dust. Electron microscopic photographs show that both fibers consist of fibrils, but the structure of these fibrils was not revealed. On the other hand, photographs of samples treated with phosphoro-tungstic acid show the structure of the fiber through a few layers, which makes it possible to establish the difference in shape and orientation of the fibrils in both materials. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of organometallic compounds, Academy of sciences, SSSR).

SUBMITTED: 11Feb63 DATE ACQ: 27Sep63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

BELAVTSEVA, Ye.M.; GUMARGALIYEVA, K.Z.; KITAYGORODSKIY, A.I.

Electron microscope study of grafted polymers. Dokl. AN SSSR
153 no.3:631-633 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
Predstavлено akademikom I.V. Obreimovym.

BELAVITSEVA, Ye. M.; GUMARGALIYEVA, K. Z.; KITAYGOROFSKIY, A. I.; VLASOV, R. V.

"Staining method used for graft polymer investigation by electron microscopy."

report submitted to 3rd European Regional Conf, Electron Microscopy,
.. Prague, 26 Aug-3 Sep 64.

BELAVTSEVA, Ye.M.; GUMARGALIYEVA, K.Z.; CHEMERIS, I.I.; DONOVSKIY-YANCHUK, A.G.

Use of the UZDN-1 ultrasonic disperser in electron microscopy, Zav. lab.
30 no.12:1478-1480 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

L 00829-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) NW/JAJ/RM

ACC NR: AP6027769 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/008/1365/1367

AUTHOR: Korshak, V. V.; Mozgova, K. K.; Yegorova, Yu. V.; Gumarniyeva, K. Z.; Belavtseva, Ye. M.

ORG: Institute of Organoelemental Compounds, AN SSSR (Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR)

TITLE: Electron-microscope investigation of pemosores

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 8, 1966, 1365-1367

TOPIC TAGS: monomer, graft copolymer, pemosore

ABSTRACT: The structure of multigraft copolymer pemosores was studied. The analysis of grafted films of polyethyleneterephthalate and poly- ϵ -caproamide with different vinyl monomers was done using carbon-platinum replicas in the UEMV-1000 electron microscope. The graft changes the morphology of the surface structure considerably, whereupon the changes grow with the increase of quantity of the grafted monomer. A difference in the character of grafting was also found in the case of polyethylene-terephthalate and poly- ϵ -caproamide with different grafted monomers.

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UDC: 678.01:53

L 00829-67

ACC NR: AP6027769

The author thanks D. Ya. Tsvankin for taking x-ray photographs of
pemosor samples. Orig. art. has: 8 figures. [Based on authors'
abstract]

[NT]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 30Jun65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REP: 001

Card 2/2 hs

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
15-1957-3-3675
p 171 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gumarov, K.

TITLE: The Possibilities of Applying the VEZ Method in a Group
of Geophysical Investigations for Oil in Southwestern
Turkmenia (O vozmozhnostyakh primeneniya metoda VEZ v
komplekse geofizicheskikh issledovaniy na neft' v Yugo-
Zapadnoy Turkmenii)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Razvedochnaya i promyslovaya geofizika, Nr 15,
Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1956, pp 84-92

ABSTRACT: The author considers the question of the possibility of
using electrical prospecting methods in a direct search
for oil in southwestern Turkmenia. The potential oil-
bearing and gas-bearing Tertiary rocks of Turkmenia have
a specific electrical resistance of 0.3 to 1.0 ohm
meters and the underlying rocks have a higher value.
The oil-bearing and gas-bearing beds have a thickness of
up to several hundred meters and are distinguished on
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15-1957-3-3675

The Possibilities of Applying the VEZ Method in a Group of Geophysical Investigations for Oil in Southwestern Turkmenia

the electric logs by their high resistivity. A theoretical electrical profile was constructed from electric log data across an oil-bearing structure. It showed an increase in the apparent resistivity from the limbs of the structure to the crest. An actual profile was made (Nebit-Dag-Vyshka) in which an increase in apparent resistivity was also noted in the direction of the crest of the structure. In 1954 the Geophysical Office of Turkmenia had a profile run on a 12,000 meter line in an area indicated by seismic work to be a zone of folding. The increase in values of apparent resistivity agreed generally with gas anomalies. Approximate calculations have shown that the increase in apparent resistivity toward the crests of the folds associated with decreased mineralization in the formation water, is not substantial. The author believes it is expedient to make more detailed electrical surveys on the structures of the Caspian lowland, where exploratory drilling for oil is planned.

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, L. L. V.

ACCESSION NR: AT4016745

S/2604/63/000/049/0065/0071

AUTHOR: Gumarov, K. S.

TITLE: The results of electric geophysical exploration in Southeast Turkmenistan

SOURCE: Moscow. Vses. n.-i. inst. geofiz. metodov razvedki. Razvedochnaya i promy*slovaya geofizika (Prospecting and industrial geophysics), no. 49, 1963, 65-71

TOPIC TAGS: geophysics, geophysical exploration, electric geophysical exploration, prospecting, geology

ABSTRACT: Electric geophysical exploration is used to a wide extent in prospecting for oil and gas in Southeast Turkmenistan. Geologically, the region is at the Eastern side of the immense South Caspian basin, which is filled with thick Meso-Cenozoic deposits. Oil and gas are in the Pliocene strata, which consist of sand-loam interlayers. The article describes the geological and geophysical basis for the electric geophysical prospecting of oil and gas together with some of the results obtained. This method can be used in the area under consideration. Detailed prospecting is required, as is a depth investigation and a qualified interpretation of all data. Different modifications of electric geophysical prospecting

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ACCESSION NR: AT4016745

should be used, especially the more sensitive types based on horizontal electrical variabilities. The possibilities of successful solution of the problems of direct oil and gas prospecting depend on a complete geophysical investigation of the region. Information on the hydrological conditions and electrical variabilities is also required for better geological investigations. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vses. n.-i. inst. geofiz. metodov razvedki, Moscow (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysical Prospecting)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 13Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, FP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

5465/FO/COO/CO4/CO4/012
A104/1129

AUTHOR: Gumarov, K.S.

TITLE: Results of electric water sounding (VEZ) prospecting method for establishing oil-bearing deposits in South-Western Turkmenian structures

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Turkmeneskoy SSR, Izvestiya, Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, geologicheskikh i khimicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1960 33-39

TEXT: The article discusses the results of electric water sounding which was used experimentally in some of the 50 structures of the South-Western Turkmenian Depression subjected to oil and gas prospecting. It was established that there is a water basin of corresponding dimensions and sufficient mineralization of deposit waters. There is a remarkable near-linear decrease of mineralization in greater depth accompanied by increased density and reduced effective porosity. Contrary to expectations no decrease of γ deposits has been observed, which is probably due to the temperature factor. Interpretation of VEZ and seismic prospecting results showed that the specific electric resistances of certain structures towards the anticline. The uniformity of the geoelectric section is

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3 '19470 000/004/004/012
A104/A119

Results of electric water sounding ...

broken only in oil-bearing structures, i.e. in the Western and Central Nebit-Dag, Kum-Dag and Mervzhukly. In a number of Nebit-Dag wells the factor ρ_k of deposits reaches 50 ohms at a width of 100 m. Non-oil bearing sections have an entirely different, low-resistance geoelectric profile, particularly the structures of East Nebit-Dag. Based on these features, the author suggested already in 1953 the possibility of oil deposits in West Nebit-Dag and directed the advantages of electric geophysical exploration for oil prospecting purposes. The idea was supported by V.V. Fedynskiy, Yu.N. Godin and others, and in 1956 VEZ prospecting indicated oil-bearing structures in the area of Ketur-Pape and Okrest. These results were confirmed by drillings carried out in 1957. Intergral calculations on the value of anomalies ρ_k were carried out according to the method developed by V.N. Dakhnov (Ref. 1: "Elektricheskaya razvedka nefti i gaza v svykh mestozhdeniy" [Electric-Prospecting of oil and gas deposits], Gosizdat, 1953), which proved that the presence of such electric anomalies may increase the ρ_k value ($AB = 12,000$ m) by 50 - 100%. Interesting results were obtained by comparing the geoelectrical profile of Ketur-Pape to profiles of other structures of the Balkhan Depression, which again confirmed the oil potential of the former. Subsequent drillings showed that the width of oil and gas bearing strata reaches 160 m in the middle section of the anomaly, i.e., the

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Results of electric water sounding ...

S/165/60,000/004/004/012
A104/A129

upper stratum of red deposits. Somewhat differing results were obtained in respect of Okarem, where first oil-bearing strata were struck in the initial region at depths of 2,670 m and below. At present the VNIIGeofizika and the Académie of Sciences of the Turkmenkaya SSR are working on the problem of direct oil and gas prospecting by geophysical methods. There are 5 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nadzor pri Sovete Ministrów Turkmenskoy SSR (Administration of Geology and Protection of Mineral Resources in the Council of Ministers of the Turkmenkaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: March 1, 1960

Card 3/3

GUMAROV, K.S.

Method of separating the field formation effect in processing
oscillograms under conditions of a sustained geoelectric profile.
Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekhn., khim.i geol.nauk no.1:83-84 '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov
Turkmenskoy SSR.

(Electric prospecting)

GUMATOV, R.I.

LOG. RIGID FUCH CARBONIZATION OF BRIOUETTES OF CENTRAL ASIAN (BUKHARA)
COALS. Kritovoyez, T.M. and Gumerov, R.Rh. (Bukh. Acad. Nauk Uzbek SSR
(Rep. Acad. Sci. Uzbek. S.S.R.), 1955, 1(1), 1-15; later, in Roc. Na. Khim.
(Rep. Acad. Sci. Uzbek. S.S.R.), 1956, 1(1), 1-15). A study is presented of the
carbonization processes of briquettes of coal from Central Asia which is compared with
other Central Asian or world coals. A carbon plastic from the latter has 30%
Tens-Krutz of which is retained at 1,000°C and a bending strength of
175 kg/cm² at 500°C. The coal yields 24% fixed carbon at 1,074° (dry
base) and 25% at 1,000°C. The temperature of softening is 310°C (100°) and
250 to 300°C (100°) for carbonization (1,000° to 1,074°C).

GUMAROV, R.Kh.; KRIVOVYAZ, I.M.

Strength of briquets and coke briquets made of artificially
oxidized lignite. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.7:33-37 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Institut khimii AN UzSSR. Predstavлено akademikom AN UzSSR
S.Yu. Yunusovym.
(Briquets (Fuel))

GUMAROV, R.Kh.

Effect of oxidation on the sintering and strength of coal and
coke briquets. Dokl.AN Uz.SSR no.3:32-35 '59. (MIR 12:7)

1. Institut khimii AN UzSSR. Predstavлено академиком AN UzSSR
S.Yu.Yunusovym.
(Briquets(Fuel))

GUMAROV, R. Kh.; KRIVOVYAZ, I.M.

Effect of heat treatment and oxidation of coal on the quality of
briquets and coke briquets made from it. Dokl.AN Uz.SSR no.12:
24-27 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut khimii AN UzSSR. Predstavлено акад.АН УзССР. С. Ю.
Yunusovym.
(Coal) (Briquets (Fuel))

GUFAROV, R. Kh.

Cand Chem Sci - (disc) "Role of oxygen-containing functional carbon groups in the formation of briquettes and coke-briquettes." Tashkent, 1961. 19 pp; with diagrams; (Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR, Joint Council on Chemistry of the Division of Geological and Chemical Sciences); number of copies not given; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sur, 175)

GUMAROV R;Kh.

Briquetting of Shargun slack coals with the addition of ammonium salts of humic acids. Uzb. khim. zhur. 8 no.6:67-71 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut khimii AN UzSSR.

KRIHOVYAZ, I.M.; GUMAROV, R.Kh.

Thermographic study of the formation of coke briquets. Dokl.
AN Uz. SSR 21 no. 11:39-41 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut khimii AN UzSSR. Submitted July 22, 1963.

GUMAROVA, F.G.; GOSTEVA, A.G.; TULEGENOV, Z.K.; MAKASHEVA, S.U.; POLOSUKHIN, A.P.; MUSABEKOV, A.M.; DANILOV, Yu.S.; NIGMATULIN, M.A.; ZAKHAROV, P.G.; LUZINA, Z.T.; NEPESOV, T.I.; STASYUNAS, I.P.; ISABEKOV, O.I.; SARSEMIBAYEVA, K.; KATSYUBA, V.T.; LENOVSKIY, A.S.; AKHMEDOV, K.Yu.; SUBKHANBERDIN, S.Kh.; KISLITSINA, N.P.; POLIKARPOV, S.V.; ZAIROV, K.S.; APSATAROV, A.A.; NOVOSEL'TSEV, V.N.; PETROV, N.N.; KHOMUTOV, M.V.; GALUSTYAN, A.S.; ARTYKOV, A.Ye.; DZHANDIL'DIN, N.D.; KOVRIGINA, M.D.; BEYSEBAYEV, M.; BUBLIK, V.N.; CHERNYSH, A.M.

Discussion on the report of S.R.Karynbaev, Minister of Public Health of the Kazakh S.S.R., on the status and improvement of medical care. Zdrav.Kazakh. 17 no.4/5 '57. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Zav. Alma-Atinskym oblastnym zdravotdelom (for Gumarova).
2. Vrach bol'nitsy g.Leninogorska Vostochno-Kazakhstanskogo obldzdravotdela (for Gosteva). 3. Zav. Karagandinskym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Tulegenov). 4. Zav.Kzyl-Ordinskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Makasheva). 5. Vitse-prezident AN KazSSR (for Polosukhim). 6. Zav.Aktyubinskym oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Musabekov) 7. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Kirgizii (for Danilov).

(Continued on next card)

GUJAROVA, F.G.----(continued) Card 2.

8. Zav.Vostochno-Kazakhstanskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniym (for Nigmatulin). 9. Chlen kollegii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Zakharov). 10. Zav.Kustanayskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Luzina). 11. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Turkmeneskoy SSR (for Nepesov). 12. Zav.selskym vrachebnym uchastkom Priirtyshskogo rayona Pavlodarskoy oblasti (for Stasyunas). 13. Glavnnyy vrach Kapal'skoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Taldy-Kurganskoy oblasti (for Isabekov). 14. Zav.zhenotdelom Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskogo obkoma partii (for Sarsenbayeva). 15. Zav. Dzhambulskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Katsyuba). 16. Glavnnyy vrach Alma-Atinskogo oblastnogo tuberkuleznogo dispansera (for Lenovskiy). 17. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Tadzhikskoy SSR (for Akhmedov). 18. Nachal'nik Kazaptekoupravleniya (for Subkhanberdin).

(Continued on next card)

GUMAROVA, F.G.----(continued) Card 3.

19. Zav. Semipalatinskym oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Kisiltsina).
20. Predsedatel' respublikanskogo komiteta soyuza medrabotnikov (for Polikarpov).
21. Zam. ministra zdravookhraneniya Uzbekskoy SSR (for Zairov).
22. Zav. Alma-Atinskym gorodskim otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Apsatarov).
23. Zav. Severo-Kazakhstanskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Novosel'tsev).
24. Zav. rayzdravotdelom Shortandin-skogo rayona Akmolinskoy oblasti (for Petrov).
25. Zav. ministra zdravookhraneniya Soyusa SSR (for Khomitov).
26. Zav. ministra zdravookhraneniya ArmSSR (for Galustyan).
27. Predsedatel' Komiteta fizicheskoy kul'tury i sporta pri Sovete Ministrov KazSSR (for Artykov).
28. Sekretar' TSentral'nogo Komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Kazakhstana (for Dzhandil'din).
29. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Sovetskogo Soyuza (for Kovrigina).
30. Pervyy zamestitel' predsedatelya Soveta Ministrov KazSSR (for Beysebayev).
31. Uchastkovyy vrach Kustanayskoy oblasti (for Bublik).
32. Zam. predsedatelya Ohshchestva Krasnogo Kresta Kazakhstana (for Chernysh).

(KAZAKHSTAN--PUBLIC HEALTH)

GUMAROVA, Kh. F., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Water regimen of the cotton plant in salty soils." Tashkent, 1960. 22 pp; (Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR, Inst of Genetics and Plant Physiology); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 30-60, 138)

УзССР/Культурные растения - Коммерческий. Узбек-Бюлтн. Супер-Бюлтн.

Уз. Жур : Уз. Бюлн. - Бюлн., № 10, 1953, №4186

Author : Гусарова, М.Ф.

Inst : Institute of Agriculture, Academy of Sciences, Uzbek SSR

Title : Variation in Absorptive Force in Cotton Leaves and Soil in Productivity Changes Due to Soil Salinization and Its Water Ratio.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Vopr. fiziol. Kult. pol. zhivot. i trav. vyp. 1,
Tashkent, AM UzSSR, 1957, №7-13.

Abstract : Vegetative experiments were made in 1951-1953 at the Institute of Agriculture of the Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR to try out the possibility of applying a physiognical indicator of plant water consumption (leaf absorptive force) in order to determine the optimum times for irrigation after salinized soils. The vessels were filled

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УзССР/Культурные растения - Коммерческий. Узбек-Бюлтн. Супер-Бюлтн.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000617330001-0"

Уз. Жур : Уз. Бюлн. - Бюлн., № 10, 1953, №4186

with air-dried soil which was artificially salinized by the gradual introduction of NaCl and NaSO₄ in solution to either with the irrigation water. Cotton on an uninoculated ground served as a control. The experiments were made at 60-80% moisture capacity. To determine the relation between the amount of absorptive force in the leaves and the soil moisture the plants in the vessels were withheld extensively by curtailed irrigation. The experience indicated that the mean amount of leaf absorptive capacity in the control and experimental plants during the 1952-1953 vegetative experiments where 80% soil moisture was maintained was 0.5-2.0 atm. less than at 60%. It was only in the 1953 test during the ripening stage of the control plants kept at 80% moisture that the absorptive force was higher than at 60%; this is explicable by earlier aging, marked by yellowing and defoliation. When the

Card 2/4

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000617330001-0

NURITDINOVA, A.; GUMAROVA, Kh.F.

Phosphorylase and phosphatase activity in cotton fibers
depending on the age of the boll. Vop. biol. i kraev.
med. no.4:ll-15 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617330001-0"

SROTHNIKOV, V.M.; GUMBAR, A.I.; IVANOV, F.G.; TABAKOV, B.A.

Electrified recorder of currents. Trudy AANII 254:63-66 '67.
(MIRA 17:11)

ACC NR: AT6028741

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3116/66/269/000/0127/0134

AUTHOR: Izmaylov, V. V.; Skotnikov, V. M.; Gumar, A. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: An electrically operated current meter and the results of its testing during Arctic expeditions

SOURCE: Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. Trudy, v. 269, 1966. Okeanograficheskiye i gidrometeorologicheskiye issledovaniya Arkticheskikh morey (Oceanographic and hydrometeorological studies of Arctic Seas), 127-134

TOPIC TAGS: ocean current, oceanographic equipment, oceanographic instrument, current meter; SIGNAL RECORDING

ABSTRACT: The design, operating characteristics, and test results are described for two models of an electrically-operated current meter (EST). The first model (see Fig. 1), built in 1960 by a group of technicians from the Experimental Workshop of the Arctic and Antarctic Institute, incorporated the BPV-2 and BPV-2r tape-printing current meters. The following are the operating characteristics of the EST current meter: 1) print interval — 10, 20, 30, 60 min, or 2 hr; 2) station time with 1-hr print interval — 6 months; 3) depth limit — 250 m; 4) total assembled weight — 35 kg; 5) weight, packed with spare parts — 54 kg; 6) height — 680 mm;

Card 1/3

UDC: 551.46.085

ACC NR: AT6028741

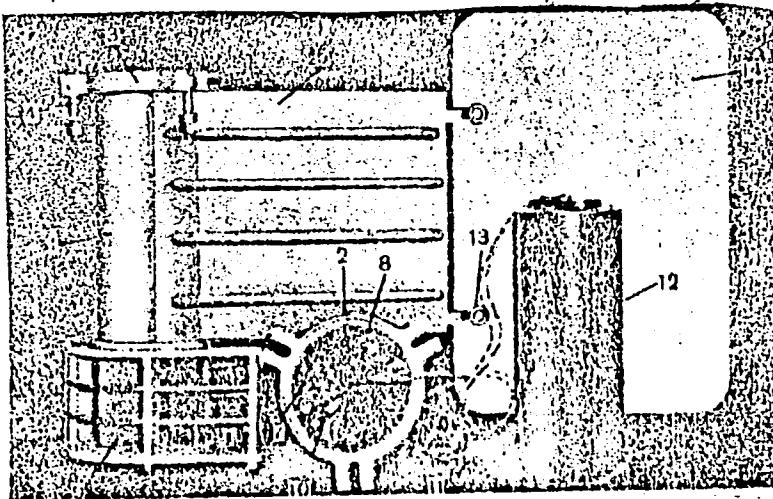


Fig. 1. EST electrically-operated current meter

1 - Cylindrical brass casing; 2 - brass casing cover;
3 - flange; 4 - swing bolts; 5 - fairwater; 6 - [not
given in original]; 7 - battery retaining plate;
8 - clamping ring for (7); 9 - rotor blades; 10 - fuse;
11 - swivel coupling; 12 - recording unit; 13 - rudder
bolts; and 14 - rudders.

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AT6028741

7) length (assembled) — 850 mm; 8) width (assembled) — 240 mm; 9) initial rotor speed — 1—2 cm/sec; 10) highest recordable current speed — 148 cm/sec; 11) record — digital tape printing; 12) tape length — 60 m; 13) tape width — 10 mm; 14) tape thickness — 0.08 mm; 15) distance between prints — 11 mm; 16) automatic recording of magnetic-deviation errors; 17) daily chronometer rate (at 15C) — *1 min. The second model, also shown in the article, was developed in 1962 and differs from the first only in that the blade-rotor axis was changed from vertical to horizontal. The principal improvements over the BPV current meters are discussed in detail, and the personnel and facilities involved in the development and testing of the EST current meters are mentioned. The test conditions and results are outlined, and a table is given showing the results of comparison tests run between the BPV and EST meters under various conditions. From 1962 to 1964, several EST current meters were used in marine Arctic expeditions with no significant problems encountered. In 1965, tests were begun using the 2-hr print interval over a 12-month period. For this, 8 dry-cell batteries were used, a lubricating attachment was added to the printer carriage, and the timer was modified slightly. The author states that tests have shown the EST to be reliable and recommends its acceptance as standard oceanographic equipment. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [WA-67]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 3/3

15-57-5-6334

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5,
p 94(USSR)

AUTHORS: Chaykin, P. I., Gumber, K. K.

TITLE: A Rapid Method of Determining the Isotopes of Radium
in Rocks and Minerals (Bystryy metod opredeleniya
izotopov radiya v porodakh i mineralakh)

PERIODICAL: Inform. sb. Vses. n.-i. geol. i-nta, 1956, Nr 3,
pp 131-133.

ABSTRACT: The authors suggest a method for determining the
isotopes of radium. The essentials of the technique
are given below. A sample up to one gram is weighed
and transferred to a platinum crucible with a capacity
of 20 ml. To this sample is added 0.1 g of BaCl₂ and
3 ml to 5 ml of HF. Samples of one to two grams are
better decomposed in a small platinum dish. They are
consequently treated twice by hydrofluoric acid and

Card 1/2

15-57-5-6334

A Rapid Method of Determining the Isotopes of Radium (Cont.)

then by phosphoric acid. After elimination of the Si and HF, phosphoric acid is added in a ratio of eight times the weight of the sample. The dish with the mixture of acids is then placed on a plate while it bubbles gently. After cessation of bubbling, the dish is heated on a Partel burner to dark red incandescence and held at this temperature until formation of a viscous mass. The fused material is cooled and leached by heating with a small amount of two percent acetic acid. The phosphate, insoluble in acetic acid, remains in the sediment. The sediment is filtered and washed in acetic acid. The filtrate is evaporated from a volume of 30 ml to 60 ml down to 20 ml to 25 ml, transferred to a bubbler, the Ra and Th are determined by the emanation method. The method may be used for separating isotopes of Ra from larger samples (up to two grams). During testing of the method it was shown that the results of the determination of Ra and Th by using phosphoric acid according to the method of E. Ye. Starik (*Analiz mineral'nogo syr'ya*. ONTI, Khimteoret, 1936 (Analysis of Mineral Raw Materials, United Scientific and Technical Publishing Houses, Khimteoret, 1956)) agrees within the limits, attainable under the given conditions, of the errors of measuring. These errors amount to \pm 5 percent.

Card 2/2

K. N. R.

GUMBAR K.K.

CHAYKIN, P.I.; GUMBAR, K.K.; ZAREZAKINA, A.K.

Emanation determination of radium isotopes in the presence of
iron, calcium, and other elements. Inform. sbor. VSEGEI no.4:
138-139 '56. (MILR 10:4)
(Radium--Isotopes)

GUMBOR K. K.

GUMBOR, K. K.
Chaykin, P. I., Gumbor, K. K., Zarezkina, A. K.

"Simplified Separation of Radium Isotopes from Samples up to 3 g" p. 50

"Separation of Radium Isotopes from Samples from 3 to 20 g" p. 51

in book Methods of Determining Radioactive Elements in Mineral Raw Materials,
1958, 68 pp

CHAYKIN, P.I.; GUMBAR, A.K.

Conversion of barium sulfate into barium carbonate. Inform.sbor.
VSEGEI no.16:121-123 '59. (MIRA 15:3)
(Barium sulfate) (Barium carbonate)

BELOPOL'SKII, M.P.; GUMBAR, K.K.; POPOV, N.P.

Photocolorimetric method of determining scandium in aluminum
silicates and coal ashes. Inform.sbor.VSEGEI no.51:21-43 '61.
(MIRA 15:8)

(Colorimetry) (Scandium--Analysis)

BELOPOL'SKIY, M.P.; GUMBAR, K.K.; POPOV, N.P.

Separation of scandium traces from copper and zinc. Trudy VSEGEI
117:49-52 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

GUMBARIDZE, Z.P.; PASEYSHVILI, M.G.

Apparatus for checking linear dimensions of glass containers. Kons. i
ov. prom. 14 no.5:42-44 My '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro "Proyektpristor" sovnarkhoza
GruzSSR.
(Canning industry--Equipment and supplies)
(Glass containers)

GUM'AT, V. G.

Dissertation: "Hydrodynamic Investigation of Some Problems of the Motion of a Gas and Liquid in a Porous Medium." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Azerbaijanian State U imeni S. M. Kirov, 27 Apr 54. (Bakinskiy Rabochiy, Baku, 16 Apr 54)

SO: SUM 243, 19 Oct 1954

GUMBATOV, D.O.; KOSTRYUKOV, V.N.; SHAULOV, Yu.B.

Thermodynamic studies at low temperatures. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser.
fiz.-tekhn. i mat. nauk no.1:53-58 '65.

(MTRA 18:6)

KOSTRYUKOV, V.N.; GUMBATOV, D.O.

Evaluation of the potential retarding the internal rotation
in molecules of some chlorosilanes based on the measurements
of heat capacity at low temperatures. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39
no.812046-2049 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

GUMBATOV, D.O.; KOSTRYUKOV, V.N. (Moskva)

Thermodynamic investigations at low temperatures. Heat capacity, entropy, enthalpy and the value of stopping potential of $C_6MgSiCl_3$. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no. 1:116-122 Ja '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted April 24, 1964.

GULBARIJ, H. R. (Leprosy)

Vitamin B₆ in the treatment of leprosy
Azerb. med. zhurn. No. 3:35-42 Ad 1973

(111a - 122)

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Гидроэнергетика

Гидроэнергетика

Гидравлика

Гидроэнергетика

MAISON, Adam; GUMBRYCHT, Zbigniew

Dielectric properties of Polish-made types of polystyrene.
Polimery tworz wielk 8 no.4:160-164 Ap '63.

1. Instytut Tworzyw Sztucznych, Warszawa.

GUMBURG, D.

Gumburg, D. "First section with coded automatic block-signal control,"
Zh.-d. transport, 1948, No. 12, p.

SO: U-3264, 10 April 53 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 4, 1949).

GUMBURG, D.M., inzhener (Yaroslavl'); GRIGOR'YEV, Yu.V., inzhener
(Yaroslavl')

Modernizing the devices for protecting cables from stray currents.
Zhel.dor.transp. 37 no.12:82-83 D '55. (MLRA 9:5)
(Electric cables) (Electric currents, Vagrant)

GUMBURG, D.M. (Yaroslavl'); GRIGOR'YEV, Yu.V. (Yaroslavl').

Device for testing polarized drainage relays. Zhel.dor.transp.38
no.12:63-65 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Nachal'nik otdela signalizatsii, tsentralizatsii, blokirovki
sluzhby signalizatsii i svyazi Severnoy dorogi (for Gamburg).
2. Starshiy inzhener dorozhnoy laboratorii signalizatsii i svyazi
Severnoy dorogi (for Grigor'yev).
(Electric cables) (Electrolytic corrosion)

GUMBURG.

GRIGOR'YEV, Yu. (g. Mytishchi, Severnaya zheleznaya doroga) GUMBURG, D.
(g. Mytishchi, Severnaya zheleznaya doroga)

Improve signaling and communications work in railroad transportation.
Sots. trud. no.2:137-138 F '57, (MLRA 10:5)
(Railroads--Signaling)

GUMBURG, D.M.; GRIGOR'YEV, Iu.V.

Our experience using pulse track circuits. Avtom., telem. i sviaz'
no.5:23-24 My '57.
(MLRA 10:?)

1. Nachal'nik otdela sluzhby signalizatsii i svyazi Severnoy dorogi
(for Gamburg). 2. Starshiy inzhener laboratori signalizatsii i •
svyazi. (for Grigor'yev)

(Railroads--Communication*systems)

KHOMYAKOV, A.A.; GUMBURG, D.M.

The main thing is to know how to handle people. Avtom., telem. i
sviaz' 2 no.11:34-35 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Nachal'nik sluzhby signalizatsii i svyazi Severney doregi (for
Khomyakov). 2. Nachal'nik ot dela signalizatsii, tsentralizatwi i
blékirevki Severney doregi (for Gamburg).
+ (Railroads--Personnel management)

GUMBURG, D.M.

Organized reconstruction of the electric interlocking system.
Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 3 no.4:40-42 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Nachal'nik otdela signalizatsii, tsentralizatsii, blokirovki sluzhby
signalizatsii i svyazi Severnoy doregi.
(Railroads--Signaling--Interlocking systems)

GUMBURG, D.M.

Occupation key circuit for service trains in semiautomatic blocking systems. Avtom., telem. i sviaz 3 no.9:30
S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Nachal'nik otdela signalizatsii, tsentralizatsii i blokirovki
sluzhby signalizatsii i svyazi Severnoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Maintenance and repair)

GUMBURG, D.M.; GRIGOR'YEV, Yu.V.

Use of single rail networks. Avtom.telem.i sviaz' 3 no.10:
24-25 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Nachal'nik otdela signalizatsii tsentralizatsii i blokirovki
sluzhby signalizatsii svyazi Severnoy dorogi (for Gumberg).
(Railroads--Communication systems)

GUMBURG, D.M.; GRIGOR'YEV, Yu. V.

Outstanding maintenance of relay interlocking devices. Avt., telem.
i sviaz' 5 no.1:22-23 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Nachal'nik otdela Spetsial'nogo tsentral'nogo byuro sluzhby
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nik dorozhnoy laboratorii signalizarsii i svayzi Severnoy dorogi
(for Grigor'yev).

(Railroads--Signalizing--Interlocking systems)

GUMBURG, D.M.

Public design and project bureau. Avtom., telem., i sviaz' 5
no. 7:25-26 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Nachal'nik otdela signalizatsii, tsentralizatsii i blokirovki
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(Railroads--Signaling)

GUMBURG, D.M.; GRIGOR'YEV, Yu.V.

Remarks on semiautomatic block system layouts. Avtom., telem. i sviaz'
6 no.7:36-37 Jl '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nachal'nik ottdela singalizatsii, tsentralizatsii i blokirovki
Severnoy dero~~gi~~ (for Gamburg). 2. Nachal'nik dorozhnoy laboratori
signalizatsii i svyazi, vneshtatnyy korrespondent zhurnala "Avtomatika,
telemekhanika i svyaz'" (for Raul Grigor'yev).
(Railroads-Signaling-Block system)

GUMBURG, D.M.; KIROKOSOV, Ye.N.

Conversion of stations with a high idle time to operation as through
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(MIRA 15:11)

1. Nachal'nik otdela svyazi, tsentralizatsii i blokirovki
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(Railroads—Switching)

GUMBURG, D.M.

The problem is being debated in a friendly brigade. Avtom.,
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KISELEV, M.F., elektromekhanik; GUMBURG, D.M.

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1. Liskinskaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Yugo-Vostochnoy
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GUMBURG, D.M.

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GUMBURG, D.M.

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GUMBURG, D.M.; ANTONYUK, I.D., inzh.

Pedal or track circuit? Avtom., telem. i sviaz' ? no.6:40-41 Je
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I. Nachal'nik otdela signalizatsii, tsentralizatsii i blokirovki
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GUMELCZYNSKI J

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :

ABB. JOUR. : ~~WILHELMUS DE VRIES~~ 57307

NAME : ~~STANISLAW~~
TITLE : General-Minister of Defense

ORG. PUB. : State Council, Rep. of Poland, 1981

ABSTRACT : An analytical and comparative study of the
various applications of the concept of national
armaments for Unilateral arms control. The
following opinion composition is prepared on
basis of the concept contained in "National
Arms Control and Disarmament in International
and Regional Arms Control," published by the
Ministry of Defense. The discussion of the
contents of the report. The conclusions and
recommendations prepared at the
conference are given in separate sections
corresponding to a different concept of UAC.

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[Preservation of poles used in overhead communication lines]
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